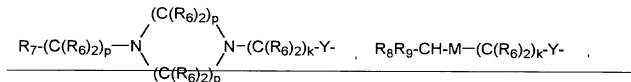


carbon atoms, phenylamino, benzylamino, alkanoylamino of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkenoylamino of 3-8 carbon atoms, alkynoylamino of 3-8 carbon atoms, carboxyalkyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, carboalkoxyalkyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, aminoalkyl of 1-5 carbon atoms, N-alkylaminoalkyl of 2-9 carbon atoms, N,N-dialkylaminoalkyl of 3-10 carbon atoms, N-alkylaminoalkoxy of 2-9 carbon atoms, N,N-dialkylaminoalkoxy of 3-10 carbon atoms, mercapto, methylmercapto, and benzoylamino;

Z is NH-, O-, S-, or NR-;

R is alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, or carboalkyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

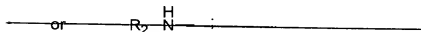
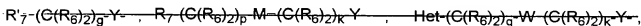
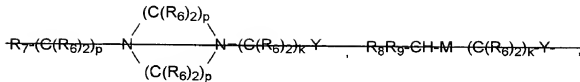
G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>1</sub>, and R<sub>4</sub> are each, independently, hydrogen, halogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2-6 carbon atoms, alkynyl of 2-6 carbon atoms, alkenyloxy of 2-6 carbon atoms, alkynyloxy of 2-6 carbon atoms, hydroxymethyl, halomethyl, alkanoyloxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkenoyloxy of 3-8 carbon atoms, alkynyloxy of 3-8 carbon atoms, alkanoyloxyethyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, alkenoyloxyethyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, alkynyloxyethyl of 4-9 carbon atoms, alkoxyethyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylthio of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylsulphinyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylsulphonyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkylsulfonamido of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkenylsulfonamido of 2-6 carbon atoms, alkynylsulfonamido of 2-6 carbon atoms, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, cyano, nitro, carboxy, carboalkoxy of 2-7 carbon atoms, carboalkyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, phenoxy, phenyl, thiophenoxy, benzyl, amino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino of 1-4 carbon atoms, alkylamino of 1-6 carbon atoms, dialkylamino of 2 to 12 carbon atoms, N-alkylcarbamoyle, N,N-dialkylcarbamoyle, N-alkyl-N-alkenylamino of 4 to 12 carbon atoms, N,N-dialkenylamino of 6-12 carbon atoms, phenylamino, benzylamino,



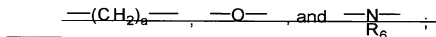
R<sub>7</sub>-(C(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>g</sub>-Y- , R<sub>7</sub>-(C(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-M-(C(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>-Y- , or Het-(C(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>-W-(C(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>-Y-

with the proviso that either G<sub>1</sub> or G<sub>2</sub> or both G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub> must be a radical selected from the group

A



Y is a divalent radical selected from the group consisting of



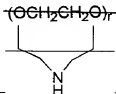
R<sub>7</sub> is -NR<sub>6</sub>R<sub>6</sub>-, J, -OR<sub>6</sub>-, N(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>, or -NR<sub>6</sub>(OR<sub>6</sub>);

R'<sub>7</sub> is -NR<sub>6</sub>(OR<sub>6</sub>)-, N(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>, alkenoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkynoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, N-alkyl-N-alkenylamino of 4 to 12 carbon atoms, N,N-dialkenylamino of 6-12 carbon atoms, N-alkyl-N-alkynylamino of 4 to 12 carbon atoms, N-alkenyl-N-alkynylamino of 4 to 12 carbon atoms, or N,N-dialkynylamino of 6-12 carbon atoms with the proviso that the alkenyl or alkynyl moiety is bound to a nitrogen or oxygen atom through a saturated carbon atom;

M is >NR<sub>6</sub>-, O-, >N-(C(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>NR<sub>6</sub>R<sub>6</sub>-, or >N-(C(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-OR<sub>6</sub>;

W is >NR<sub>6</sub>-, O- or is a bond;

Het is a heterocycle selected from the group consisting of morpholine, thiomorpholine, thiomorpholine-S-oxide, thiomorpholine-S,S-dioxide, piperidine, pyrrolidine, aziridine, pyridine, imidazole, 1,2,3-triazole, 1,2,4-triazole, thiazole, thiazolidine, tetrazole, piperazine, furan, thiophene, tetrahydrothiophene, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane,



1,3-dioxolane, tetrahydropyran, and

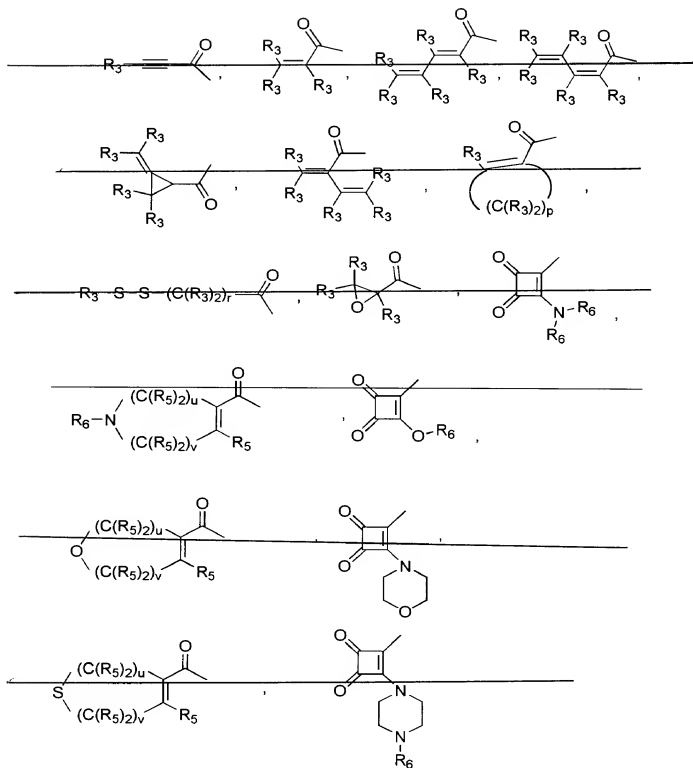
wherein the heterocycle is optionally mono or di-substituted on carbon or nitrogen with R<sub>6</sub>, optionally mono or di-substituted on carbon with hydroxy, -N(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or -OR<sub>6</sub>, optionally mono or di-substituted on carbon with the mono-valent radicals -

A

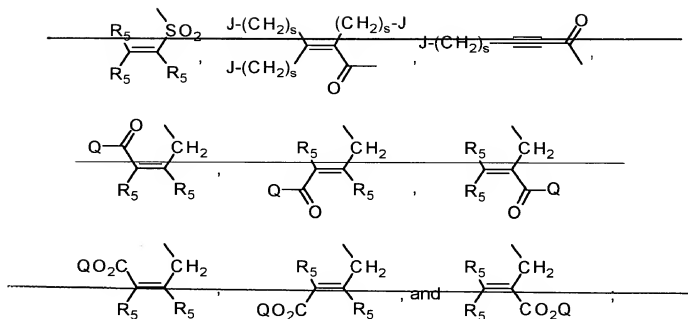
~~(C(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>8</sub>OR<sub>6</sub> or (C(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>8</sub>N(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, or optionally mono or di-substituted on a saturated carbon with divalent radicals -O- or -O(C(R<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>8</sub>O-~~

R<sub>6</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2-6 carbon atoms, alkynyl of 2-6 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, carboalkyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, carboxyalkyl (2-7 carbon atoms), phenyl, or phenyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, trifluoromethyl, amino, alkylamino of 1-3 carbon atoms, dialkylamino of 2-6 carbon atoms, nitro, cyano, azido, halomethyl, alkoxymethyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, alkanoyloxyethyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, alkylthio of 1-6 carbon atoms, hydroxy, carboxyl, carboalkoxy of 2-7 carbon atoms, phenoxy, phenyl, thiophenoxy, benzoyl, benzyl, phenylamino, benzylamino, alkanoylamino of 1-6 carbon atoms, or alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms;

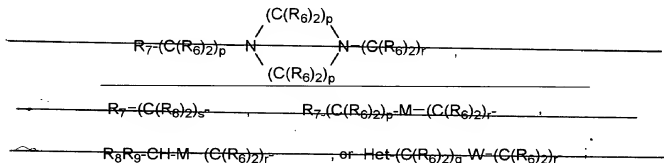
\_\_\_\_\_  
R<sub>2</sub> is selected from the group consisting of



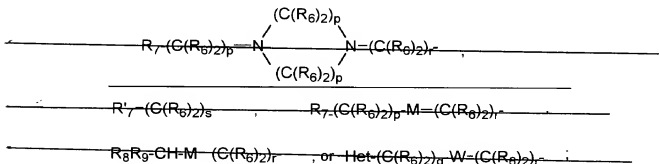
A



R<sub>3</sub> is independently hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, carboxy, carboalkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, carboalkyl of 2-7 carbon atoms,

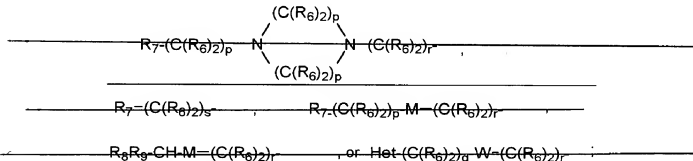


with the proviso that at least one of the R<sub>3</sub> groups is selected from the group



A

R<sub>5</sub> is independently hydrogen, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, carboxy, carboalkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, phenyl, carboalkyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;



R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> are each, independently,  $-(\text{C}(\text{R}_6)_2)_t \text{NR}_6 \text{R}_6$ , or  $-(\text{C}(\text{R}_6)_2)_t \text{OR}_6$ ;

J is independently hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, or bromine;

Q is alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms or hydrogen;

a = 0 or 1;

g = 1-6;

k = 0-4;

n is 0-1;

p = 2-4;

q = 0-4;

r = 1-4;

s = 1-6;

u = 0-4 and v = 0-4, wherein the sum of u+v is 2-4;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

provided that

when R<sub>6</sub> is alkenyl of 2-7 carbon atoms or alkynyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, such alkenyl or alkynyl moiety is bound to a nitrogen or oxygen atom through a saturated carbon atom;

and further provided that

when Y is NR<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> is NR<sub>6</sub>R<sub>6</sub>,  $\text{N}(\text{R}_6)_3^+$ , or NR<sub>6</sub>(OR<sub>6</sub>), then g = 2-6;

when M is O and R<sub>7</sub> is OR<sub>6</sub>, then p = 1-4;

A